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THE CAPITOL.

Louisville is Campaigning for the State House.

A SUMMARY OF HER CLAIMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—A rousing meeting was held to-night at Liederkreis Hall for the purpose of expressing the city's feelings on the question of the location of the State Capitol, and to put forth the arguments in favor of Louisville. Speeches were made by various prominent gentlemen, and, according to the Louisville Herald, the meeting, which was fully endorsed by the city, was a success. The question in about fifteen minutes by moving the capital to this city.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Constitutional Convention seems wisely resolved that the location of the Capitol of the State should now be finally fixed and that a suitable State-house, costing not more than two million dollars and not more than two and a half millions, should be at once built; and, whereas, a Committee on the Capital has been appointed by the convention to consider and report on this subject, and the committee have announced that they would be glad to hear from any city willing or eager to be selected as the site for the future Capitol, be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly desire and respectfully request that the honor be granted to Louisville not simply for her own good, but also for the advantage of the State. We have nothing but kindly feelings for Frankfort and Lexington, and the other cities and towns who desire the same honor; we wish, but we believe that for all parts of the State, Louisville would be the most convenient and desirable site for the Capitol."

"Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be requested to appoint a committee of five persons, five and not more than fifty persons, to prepare, publish and distribute a pamphlet on the State's reasons why the whole Commonwealth would be benefited by making Louisville the capital, and that said committee be authorized to adopt all suitable ways and means to promote and accomplish our object. We take a just pride in the welfare and glory of our State and we wish to be more closely linked to every part of it. We are interested in the development of every city, town, and county within our borders and shall ever be glad to advance the common good, shirking none of our burdens and wishing for nothing more than the good will and the prosperity of all our fellow countrymen within the confines of Kentucky."

The commercial club has prepared paper, setting forth a length the reasons why the capital should be moved to Louisville. These reasons summed up, in short, are as follows:

It is the largest city in the State. Now and for the future Louisville is the best location.

It is the most accessible, and is near the center of the State.

The cost of constructing the buildings would be less at Louisville than at any other point.

The hotel accommodations are ample, sufficient, and cheap.

Healthfulness. The death rate is lower than any other city of equal size.

One of the greatest causes of delay in legislative bodies, with its consequent burden to the taxpayer, is the absence of members from the capital. This trouble is always greatly increased where the capital is located in a small town.

This difficulty would be reduced to a minimum if the capital were located at Louisville.

The people of the State should be in closer contact with the legislature and other public officers: Louisville is the best location for this advantage.

Here legislation would be conducted more publicly and fuller reports would be given through the public press to the people of the State at large.

Publicity is the highest protection against improper legislation.

The establishment of the capital at Louisville will undoubtedly result in creating much closer relations between the whole State of Kentucky and its chief city. This will operate to the benefit of both.

GRINDING AWAY.

The Constitutional Convention Still Moves Slowly.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 24.—The last two days have been devoted principally to Municipal Matters, including tax rates. Among the important portions adopted were these:

The cities and towns of the State are divided into six classes; the organization and powers of each class to be defined and prescribed by general laws. Cities of the first class shall be those of 100,000 population or over; of the second class, those with a population of 50,000 or more, and less than 100,000; of the third class, those with a population of 30,000 or more, and less than 50,000; of the fourth, those having 10,000 and up to 30,000; of the fifth, those less than 10,000 and more than 1,000; of the sixth, towns of 1,000 inhabitants and less.

An inhibition is placed upon municipalities, which prevents those of the first and second class and those of the third class of 20,000 and over from levying taxes at greater rate than \$1.50 on the \$100; those of the remainder class can not exceed \$1 on the hundred; and counties are limited to fifty cents on the hundred.

No county, city or town is allowed to become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding, in any year, the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters of the county, city or town, etc.

The power of cities, counties, towns and taxing districts to incur indebtedness is limited. Cities of the first, second and third classes, to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation; of the fourth, to 5 per cent.; of the fifth and sixth to 3 per cent. Counties are limited to 2 per cent.

CRITICATIVES FOR RIGHT HOUR.

Nearly 150,000 Miners to Begin the Contest May 1.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—The miners of the United States have completed plans for the great strike, which will be inaugurated in America. The conflict between the miners and mine-owners will take place on the 1st of May. The entire national organization of miners, comprising 150,000 will be directed involved in a demand for the eight hour day. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Detroit some weeks ago, it was decided to back the miners for eight hours next May. The utterances of the officers of United Mine Workers on the subject leave no doubt that the miners will make the fight.

An immense strike fund is being made ready for the miners, and when the latter go out they will have at their back for immediate use nearly \$1,000,000. This fund will be swelled from time to time at the rate of \$50,000 a week. W. J. Dillon, secretary of the American Glass-workers Union, United States organizer for the American Federation of Labor, to-day gave the following interview on the coming fight:

"In the aggregate we figure on about 150,000 miners in the United States. Almost 75,000 of these are active members of the United Mine Workers. The remainder are members of the organization when it comes to a struggle. These are the men who will strike for eight hours next May unless something unforeseen should occur. The Federation numbers about 200,000 men, and 500,000 men can be counted upon. For six weeks before May 1 strike contributions will be levied on the members at the rate of 10 cents a week. This will make \$300,000 for the six weeks. The formal ratification of the matter will take place at next month's convention of the United Mine Workers to be held in Columbus, O. The latter organization has a strike fund of its own amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. Besides this, it will raise a special fund before the fight, so that \$1,000,000 will be ready by May 1 on which to conduct the contemplated conflict."

The Gun Was Loaded.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 21.—Charles Cross, a well-known young farmer of Golden Pond, Trigg county, was shot in the month yesterday morning. He took down an old rifle from its accustomed place over the door, and, pushing the hammer back with one foot, he started to blow in the muzzle to ascertain if it was loaded. As his mouth neared the gun his foot slipped off, the hammer fell and the gun was discharged, the ball entering his right jaw and lodging in the rear of his head. He is in a critical condition, and the probability is that he will die.

KANSAS HEARD FROM.

The Force Bill Denounced. Free Coinage Wanted.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—The most exciting discussion of the session took place to-day in the House upon a resolution introduced by Dr. Neely, of Leavenworth, the leader of the Democratic, denouncing the Force bill, and urging the Kansas delegation to use all means to defeat it. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The peaceful revolution of last November expressed a demand of the electors or their representatives in Congress that they shall in the future legislate in the interest of the masses as against a class; 25,000 of whom have appropriated one-half of the wealth of the country therefore.

Resolved, That we request our senators and representatives in Congress to exercise their influence to accomplish the defeat of the so-called "Force bill," a measure calculated to ferment sectional strife and disturb that peace and tranquility which is absolutely necessary to encourage the development of the exhaustless resources and correlative greatness of the West and South.

We condemn the enactment of any law that is calculated to continue in force the unequal and unjust economic legislation which disgraces the statutes of the government. The New York Tribune, a leading authority on protection, legislation, boldly proclaims that there are a dozen McKinley bills in the said force bill, and whereas one such bill has brought us face to face with commercial ruin, we hereby demand its repeal and the enactment of equal and just legislation having due regard for the necessities of all of the people and a proper respect for the great agricultural interests of the West. Be it

Resolved, We call upon the Congress of this nation for the enactment of laws authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the enlargement of the volume of currency issued by the government sufficient to properly accommodate the already great and growing necessities of the people.

A DEAD DISEASE.

The Meningitis Plays Haves at Clayton's Ridge.

At Clayton's Ridge, five miles southwest of Hanson in Hopkins county that devastation type cerebrospinal meningitis, which afflicted portions of Webster county, which is so much violence—has fallen with a heavy hand. This disease is spreading at a rapid rate and almost inevitable means death in a short time. It is horrible to behold the sufferers. They are attacked suddenly. Their heads are generally thrown back and the eyes almost bulge from their sockets. Appealing piteously in their contortions they only find their relief in death which generally comes in a day or two.

Five new cases were developed Saturday night and Sunday. Mrs. John Clayton and her child are already among the dead. Another child was dying yesterday. These visited with the disease should recover are almost sure to be blind or maimed. Many are preparing to move from the locality it is probably that it will soon be deserted as a plague stricken district.

AT SEBREE.

Four cases have been developed at Sebree a 10-year-old son of W. J. Melton, a 15-year-old son of Not Melton, a 11-year-old son of Frank Devyler and another boy. Young Devyler was taken Saturday evening and died Sunday evening. Another died yesterday morning who was taken Friday.—Henderson Journal.

Rhey Boyd, of Paducah, is in trouble again. His old weaknesses have cropped out, and he's said to have left his home for St. Louis on a tear and under a cloud. Before leaving, while drunk, he was badly beaten in a drunken row, and it is claimed that he has gone to the dogs generally. He is one of the brightest lawyers in the Purchase, and notwithstanding his bad record in the past he was fast building up a lucrative practice at Paducah, but it seems, as the Standard says, "he will not redeem himself." He has many admirers for his own sake and his distinguished father's, and much regret is expressed on all hands that he hasn't the stuff to make a man.—Clinton Democrat.

The Pension Office issued during the first fifteen days of the present month 10,387 pension certificates, the largest number ever issued during a similar period. The greater portion of these were issued under the Dependent pension act.

CASE OF THE SAYWARD.

A View of the Troublesome Behring's Sea Controversy.

(From the New York Herald.)

The Government at Washington and London are not quite free and independent in dealing with the Behring's Sea controversy. England is much under the thumb of the Privy Council of Canada, and the United States are subject to a pull by the powerful company holding a lease of the Pribyloff Islands. There is no dispute concerning jurisdiction in Behring's Sea existing in regard to seal fishing.

When London gives indications of yielding for the sake of international peace and justice, and a fair adjustment of the new leases of these islands protest. Up to 1885-6 there was no collision between Canada and the Alaska Commercial Company. It may be that up to that date Canada sealers did not enter Behring Sea, and it may be that before 1885 the Alaska Commercial Company could not get Treasury revenue cutters to make seizures in waters not adjacent to our coast of Alaska.

The sudden way in which seizures began in 1886; the ignorance of what had been done by our revenue cutters and by our Federal Court of Alaska; the lapse of eight months before our Department of State could get from Sitka a copy of the judicial proceedings in the cases of the Carolina; Onward and Thornton; the order by President Cleveland commanding "the discontinuance of all proceedings, the discharge of the vessels and the release of all persons under arrest," and then the beginning during the next August of similar seizures on similar facts and theories of law—all indicate that what was done in seizing, releasing again was not in the control of one mind at Washington.

Certainly the President's order of release in February, 1887, was calculated to encourage Canada and American poachers to begin again that season. There were no seizures at all in 1888. If the laws of Congress were promptly in requiring the Treasury to seize every marauder, such intimation in seizing is very confusing for plain sort of people. It makes the country apprehensive that the seizure is, and has been, quite much under the real control of the leases of our Pribyloff Islands as in pending negotiations. London is, and has been, under the control of the Canadian Privy Council.

The Sayward was one of the batch of seizures made in 1887, only six months after the President released the Carolina. Onward and Thornton. She was seized more than 60 miles from land, having on board 450 seal-skins, 64 of which were taken in Behring's Sea. The skins were delivered to the Federal Marshal at Ounalaska and the vessel towed to Sitka. The matter and the mate were indicted, arrested and gave bonds to appear for trial. In October of 1887 the British Minister protested at Washington. In May of the next year, a decree having been entered that the Sayward be condemned as forfeited, and her owner having perfected an appeal from the decree in admiralty to the Supreme Court, she was appraised and delivered to the owner on a bond (for the appraised value) to prosecute the appeal and obey the final judgment.

Early in the next September the Foreign Office at London asked its minister at Washington to report "when the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the W. P. Sayward is likely to come on." He replied that the case "has not yet been docketed" at Washington. Canada then pushed Lord Salisbury to act more vigorously in that case. In April, 1889, Colonial Office at London again prodded the Foreign Office about the Sayward. Lord Salisbury wrote to Washington, and the minister replied on April 29, 1889, that the appeal had been filed, but the case would not for three years be reached for argument.

In August, 1889, the Foreign Office at London wrote to Canada that the Behring's Sea cases would be in a stronger position in a diplomatic way, in the appeals to the Supreme Court were pushed on, and added that "it is very unusual to press for diplomatic redress for a private wrong so long as there is a reasonable chance of obtaining it from the tribunals of the country."

Lord Salisbury suggested to Canada a test case for our Supreme Court. Up to that time Lord Salisbury had only protested and had not demanded indemnity. In September, 1889, the Canadian Privy Council reported to London a doubt whether an appeal would lie in the

Sayward case and urged Lord Salisbury not to longer postpone pressing for indemnity. It was not until February, 1890, that the British Minister opened at the State Department the question of indemnity for the test case presented in an informal way claim for \$500,000; was told by Mr. Blain that Congress would not pay that sum excepting on an international award, and that the President would only consent on the condition that an arbitration for the test case and the future go on together.

Then came another effort for the test case which failed. After that came the owner of the Sayward began to charge.

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Those are facts in the case! And now will President Harrison or Secretary Blain frankly tell the country why such a passionate resistance was at Washington set on foot against a hearing? Why was there an effort to subject the venerable justices of that tribunal to outside pressure? Who inspired the misrepresentation of Lord Salisbury? Were the leases of the Pribyloff Islands in peril and at work?

Death from a Grain of Corn.

Murray, Ky., Jan. 23.—A five-year-old son of George Lynville, of Buchanan, Henry county, Tenn., died a most horrible death this morning. Monday evening last the child swallowed a grain of corn which lodged in the right tube over the right lung, and from that until death the child suffered greatly at intervals, experiencing considerable trouble in getting its breath. The father called in five of the best physicians of the county and although they did everything they could to relieve the little sufferer he grew worse all the time.

GOSPEL.

Gossip, yes gossip, that accursed and polluted ulcer that has prevailed and inhabited every town and community and country is still hounded around and simpered and secreted to individuals who persistently transport it from one neighborhood to another magnified, and fabricated with derision, scoff and ridicule, until it has become a leading element in some society and the topic of general conversation.

Such has been the custom for many years past, and such will be the case until time is no more. Oh, for some power to control public allegations, and, above all, to absolutely devour and demolish that unendurable "little tattle" which is always mordacious and racking in every respect. What a grand thing it would be if that body of learned men while revising the Constitution would frame some kind of a concern to aid the people in ridding their vicinities of that lurking obnoxious and detestable element. One prominent feature is a great many persons often meet self appointed and non-solicitous parties who have the immense audacity to "feed" you as it were, on palatial opiates and rose water while in company with you. Baruch saunter yawsntent the devil manifests himself barren of his flatterer costume, straddles you with spurs on his feet and thorns in his hand and a tongue tinged with the blackest and the lowest down allegations and ridicule that ever emanated from any second class rake.

Such attacks on innocent people are made through littleness of soul, malice and envy, with the whole design to attempt to obliterate and to absolutely crush the existence of some one, and would, were it possible, kick you off into eternity without any consultation or compass. Just such an element of newsmongers the devil will not condescend to tolerate, and most defiantly demands his agents to never appear.

In addition to all this it is wholly visible and of frequent occurrence that little "gad-fly dude cranks," in order to secure recognition by those who they esteem as their superior, will employ the time sneaking and prying into somebody else's affairs. And make little criticisms, ridiculing and spitefully mimicking some poor family's doings or their way of managing affairs. Such black and infamous characters will receive justice, partially perhaps, when they writhe and twist in the bottomless pit of perdition. An oak slab with the following epitaph will be sufficient: "We rejoice at the departure of this busybody and first class nuisance."

It is estimated that 50,000 people were thrown out of work by the cold weather in France.

NEWS NOTES.

Joseph King, a young lawyer at St. Paul, has been driven insane by his losses at poker.

The Wisconsin Democrats nominated and will elect Gen. W. P. Vilas to the United States Senate.

The Arkansas legislature refuses to take action in the World's Fair until the face of the Force Bill is settled.

At Buffalo, N. Y., two firemen perished in the flames they were fighting.

The troops leaving the scene of the late Indian war.

of her children by poison, has been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum from Meade county, Ky.

The old slaves have petitioned the Kansas legislature not to defeat Senator Ingalls.

Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, figured in a duel at Wolsenburg, Col., last week. He was slightly wounded.

Near Batonsville, Ky., Epp Moore committed suicide by blowing his brains out. He had killed two men, and, it is supposed, the remorse caused his suicide.

The German Reichstag is debating a motion to remove prohibition from American pork.

The Illinois legislature refused to table a motion calling upon the Congressmen of that State to vote against the Force bill.

Crown Prince Baudoin, heir to the throne of Belgium, is dead.

In Congress, the Committee on Levees and Improvements submitted a report to the House, recommending an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the construction of levees from Cairo to the head of the passes on the Mississippi.

Forty miners were killed and thirty severely wounded by an explosion at Gelsenkirchen, Germany.

Fish an inch long are alleged to have fallen in a snow storm on the streets of Nashville, Saturday.

Chilian insurgents are said to be increasing in strength and boldness.

Wils Howard, one of Kentucky's noted outlaws, is serving a term in the California penitentiary.

The lower branch of the Tennessee legislature has passed a resolution, calling upon the State's members of Congress to support a Constitutional Amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by a vote of the people.

George Harris, of Newburg, Ill., undertook to starve himself to death and has about completed the job.

An avalanche of snow fell in the city of Quebec and demolished several houses.

The first spadeful of earth taken out for the World's Fair was dug on the lake front Tuesday.

Banker Brehm, of Litchfield, Minn., blew out his brains because he had only \$10,000 with which to pay liabilities amounting to \$190,000.

The Ohio Farmers Alliance is opposed of the third party movement.

The deficit in the Arkansas State Treasury is said to be \$80,000.

The county round about Grafton, G. V., was lighted up for 20 miles by someone touching a match to a sea of oil resulting from a broken pipe.

A Congress of representatives Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Iowa, Wyoming, Utah and Montana is to be held at Galveston next month to unify the people of these States and Territories to secure needed national legislation.

Over 100 miners were killed in an explosion near Charkow Russia.

Caldwell county will build a work house in connection with the new jail. If such institution can be made to pay its way, the building of them in many counties would prove to be a useful factor in the arrangement of county affairs. There is a class of individuals in every county, who care nothing for the sting of disgrace of going to jail to pay small fines; they and this a convenient and comfortable way to pay fines, and do not grumble; the county feed and care for them while in prison at an expense to the better classes of society. Attach a workhouse, where the miscreants can be made to labor at an advantage, and they will feel less like squaring accounts that way. The question is one upon which there could be some profitable study.

Reynard.

TAKE NOTICE. IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

I have opened a New Stock of goods in first room east of the Bank, where I will at all times keep a First Class stock of all kinds of

CONFECTIONERIES,
Cigars and Tobacco and in connection will run a FIRST-CLASS

BAKERY & RESTAURANT,

Where I will at all times try to have something on hand to eat to please the taste of the most fastidious. FRESH OYSTERS served in any style. Everything

NEW, NICE AND CLEAN.

Thanking the good people of Crittenden and adjoining counties for their liberal patronage in days past, I hope by honest dealings and kind treatment to merit a continuance of the same. When in town don't fail to call and see the Old Man.

A. M. HEARIN.

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BOOTS & SHOES,
And Cents Furnishing Goods at
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I have the largest stock, the best quality, and lowest prices. If you need fine or coarse Boots or Shoes for yourself or your wife, or your children, come and see my

Superior Goods.

They will wear well. They are comfortable. They are cheap. I also keep a large line of GENTS' SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC.

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If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables, and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans, and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

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